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Club Size	10	.40
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
"	100	2.40
Superfine	50	1.20

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10 CHAMBERS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chatham-Rochester Controversy. The Boundary Commissioners will hold an inquiry at Chatham with reference to their scheme for the amalgamation of the Parliamentary boroughs of Rochester and Chatham, which meets with much local opposition.

Canadian Flying Officer Killed. Lieut. James, a Canadian officer, who was only recently attached to the R.F.C., was killed through his aeroplane falling near Brooklands. The machine nose-dived from a height of about 500 yards.

An Isle of Wight Welcome. The Marquis and Marchioness Carnarvon were presented, with an address of welcome by Lord Tennyson, from the people of the Isle of Wight, on their first visit recently to Carnarvon Castle since their marriage.

A Chinese Minister's Departure. The Chinese Minister in Austria has telegraphed, reporting that he has received his passport and left Austria; a later telegram has been received from him despatched at The Hague, reporting his arrival in Denmark on the 29th ultimo.

The Sarajevo Murders. The Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* states that six of the eleven prisoners sentenced for complicity in the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg at Sarajevo have died in prison from the effect of solitary confinement and insufficient food.

More Britons from America. Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London district, received another contingent of Britons from America at the Horse Guards Parade in August. The party numbered 243, and they have enlisted in various regiments. The men, who were in khaki, presented a fine appearance. A fair number of them had seen service in the South African War, and were wearing medals for that campaign, but others were still in the early 20's.

A Great Organist. A great organist has passed away in Dr. Stevenson Hoyte, who was a professor at the Royal Academy of Music, the Royal College of Music, and the Guildhall School of Music. His name recalls those delightful recitals, in the Albert Hall, London, many years ago, when then "Inventories," and other exhibitions added to their outdoor attractions the pleasure of retreat to, and rest in, the Albert Hall while the most famous organists of the time discoursed sweet music.

Outing For Mothers. Two hundred old ladies over 60 years of age, the mothers of sons in the Army and Navy, were entertained by Mr. J. A. Whitehead recently in commemoration of the day he has founded in honour of his mother. In the morning the old dames went by river from Westminster to Richmond, and lunched on the lawns of Boodles' House. In the afternoon the party went on by river to Tagg's Island, where they had tea, and in the evening they returned, after a delightful day, to Westminster.

Sharks Near Kobe. Fishermen on the east coast of Awaji recently learned that a large number of sharks had made their appearance in the Kii Channel, near Kobe, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Fishermen from Yura at once went out and soon succeeded in catching four sharks each weighing about 500 lbs. The extraordinary large catches of sharks that have been made on the coast of Awaji and at Shioya and Sasebo lately are supposed to be due to the presence of sharks in adjacent waters driving the fish in.

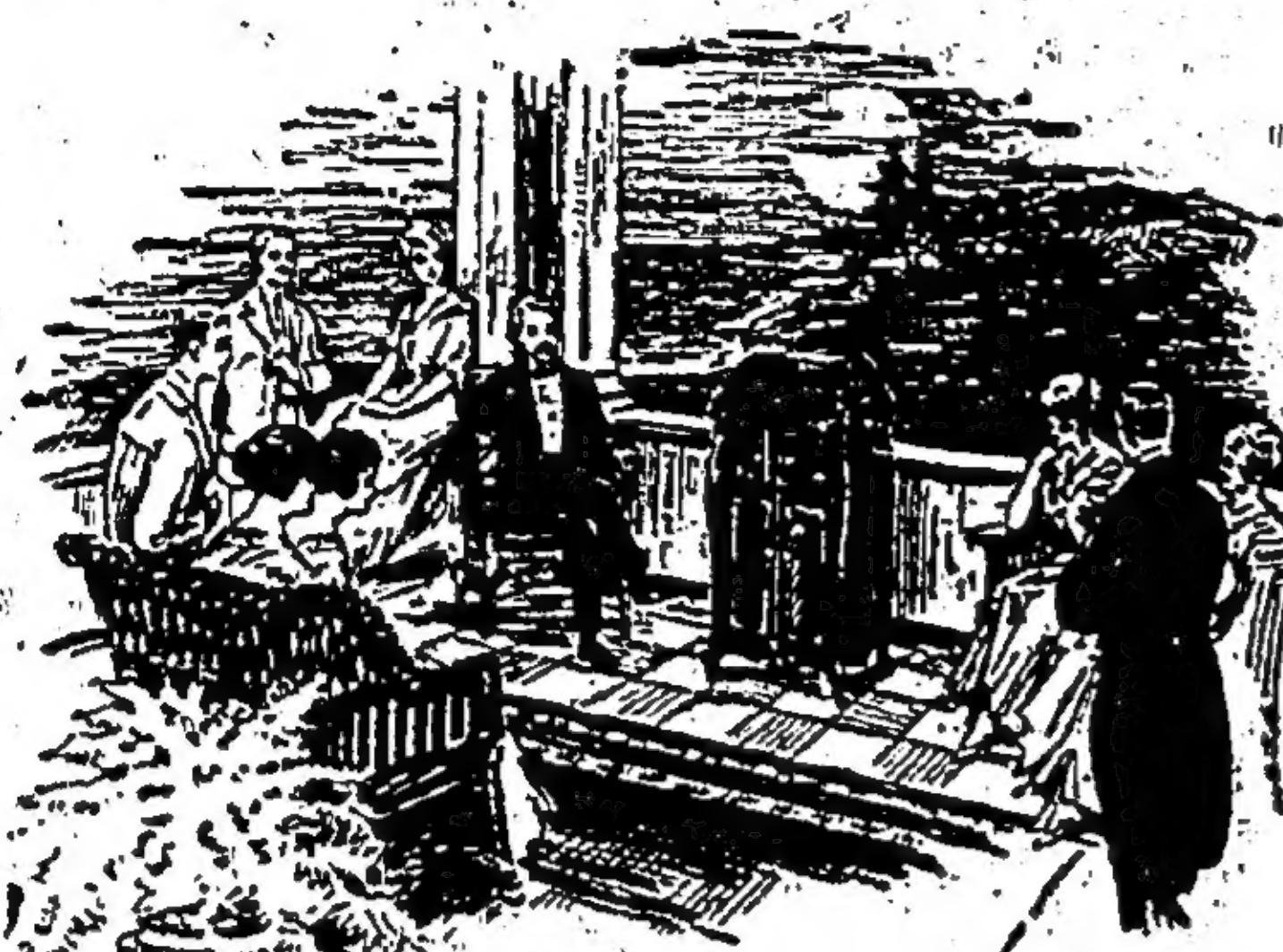
Germs of Typhus. Professor Kenzo Sataki of Tokyo claims to have discovered, after three years' original research work in the Japanese Imperial Government Laboratory, the specific cause of typhus fever. He calls this new germ the spirochaete exanthematoxyphile. The Japanese medical profession has been informed of his discovery, and after thorough investigation accepted its accuracy. The discovery of the cause of typhus fever just at this time is especially interesting, because, owing to the war, there has been a great increase of the disease both in Europe and in the Slav countries.

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CANTON IMPROVEMENTS.

A Big Scheme in View.

The project of removing the city walls of Canton to provide space for the construction of roads and the building of street railways will be commenced this year, according to word received by the U.S. Department of Commerce from Mr. P. S. Heintzleman, Consul General at Canton.

These walls are from 8 to 7 miles long and contain, it is estimated, 421,000 square yards of brick, 450,000 square yards of stone, and 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth. The brick and stone may be sold for about \$212,000 (gold); the cost of demolishing the walls and removing the earth is estimated at \$257,000. An additional expense will arise from the removal of some 5,000 houses, estimated at \$500,000. The necessary outlay for highways and an electric-car system is estimated at \$743,000, making

the total cost of the project approximately \$1,500,000. After deducting the proceeds from the sale of brick and stone, a net amount of \$1,288,000 gold will be required to carry out the scheme. Part of this will be subscribed by Chinese merchants and part by the local Government through a foreign loan.

The chief difficulty in connection with the project is due to the many houses that adjoin the walls. As the land on which they are located is Government-owned, it is proposed that Chinese merchants and bankers buy the various sites from the Government at a nominal price and pay for the removal of the dwellings, being granted the right to collect fees from vehicles using the roads; or, if on public land not adjoining the wall, could be given to tenants who would move to them.

The country furnishing the funds for the enterprise will also supply the engineers and equipment. The investment of American capital, besides promoting Canton's welfare and material prosperity, would give a real impetus to American trade.

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G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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GRTTY & SOY ACID, WILL NOT

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1917.

THE REICHSTAG'S LITTLE "BREEZES"

Every now and again circumstances crop up which show that a more or less violent verbal explosion is sure to occur in the Reichstag, and these clearly point to an undercurrent of anxiety prevailing throughout Germany regarding the Fatherland's gloomy prospects in the war, which her own folly and arrogance have brought about. The latest little "breeze" of this sort in which the German Parliament has been indulging has arisen, it would seem, ostensibly regarding the formation and the activities of the new Fatherland Party—a pan-German organisation, with the notorious fire-eater von Tirpitz at its head. There seems good ground for the belief entertained by the Socialist members of the Reichstag, that the new Party has been conducting a secret propaganda against the Reichstag's recent peace resolution, with the object of undermining its supposed weak acquiescence in the wishes of Germany's foes, the pan-Germans being still under the crasy delusion that the Fatherland will yet obtain all that it hopes from its entrance into the war.

According to Herr Landesberg, the activities of the pan-Germans have been of a particularly disgraceful description, and, indeed, if it is the case that they have been furthered by the aid of certain officials using war profits to further the new Party's objects, then they are likewise very much akin to being criminals! Even the Minister of War (Herr von Stein) is declared to have been supporting the so-called Fatherland Party (which seems to be inappropriately named, in so far as it is opposed by the Socialists, who are numerically far and away the most important political group in Germany) and to have likewise been opposed to the Reichstag's peace resolution. It can readily be understood how easy the path of the Fatherland Party might be made with the assistance of highly placed officials at its disposal, backed up by Party funds. Hence the Socialists' very proper indignation. The new Party soon found that there was more need for its propaganda being carried into the ranks of the Army than anywhere else, and, with that object in view, officers, most of whom presumably are sympathetic towards the pan-German views, delivered speeches and issued pamphlets on behalf of the Fatherland Party. When it is remembered that this precious pack of pan-Germans are opposing the expressed desire and even the mandate of the Reichstag, it will be seen how serious a situation has been created and how fully justified were the Socialists and those supporting them in bringing the matter before the notice of the Reichstag and the country. When the subject was first brought up, Dr. Michaelis, whose recent declaration unmistakably pointed to his being the tool of the Military Party, which is practically the pan-German Fatherland Party, was (conveniently for himself, not in the Reichstag). Hence the scene referred to.

The latest news regarding this little episode is to the effect that Dr. Michaelis, accompanied by the principal members of the Government, deemed it prudent to put in an appearance in the Reichstag on the resumption of the debate. In a tactless manner, almost worthy of his wily predecessor, Bethmann-Hollweg, he "soothingly addressed the Reichstag": in fact, he treated them like the simpletons they proved themselves to be in thus allowing themselves to be talked over. As we have pointed out, beneath the surface of these "scenes" there are unmistakable signs that Germany, as reflected by the happenings in the Reichstag, is more unsettled and more anxious than ever regarding the present state of affairs and the gradually growing gloom that is gathering thickly upon her.

A Sultan's Death.

An interesting figure has been removed by the death of the Sultan of Egypt, His Highness Hussein Kamil Pasha, G. O. B. The deceased, it is worth recalling, was the eldest Prince of the family of Muhammad Ali, who reigned in Egypt from 1811 to 1848, but on the declaration of the British Protectorate over Egypt in 1914 and the disposition of the late Khedive, the Khedivate was offered, with the title of Sultan, to the deceased and accepted by him. By his second marriage, the late Sultan had four children, three daughters and a son, the latter being Prince Kamal ed-Din, who is nominally heir-apparent, but according to the reports from London the youngest of the late Sultan's brothers, Prince Ahmed Faiz, is to succeed to the title. The power of the Sultan of Egypt is not, of course, so great as was that of the old rulers, but in him and the Council of Ministers rests the real legislative authority, and the splendid results which have accrued to the country during the British occupation are a tribute to our methods of overseas rule. It is not putting it too high to say that Britain has saved Egypt from decline and ruin, and under the new Sultan it is safe to predict that a great future awaits this wonderful country.

The Floods in North China.

The sympathy of all will go out freely to the inhabitants of those districts in North China who have just been called upon to face disaster of an appalling character. The floods that have occurred in the province of Chihli, and which have been particularly destructive throughout a vast area which includes chiefly the native city of Tientsin and the Foreign Concessions some two miles distant from this most thriving and progressive of cities in North China, with its population of at least one and a half million, appear to be unparalleled even in the history of Chinese floods. The disaster, which has its origin in the excessive rains that have lately occurred, is stated to have converted streams into rivers two miles wide and forty feet deep, to have broken down the banks of the Grand Canal, flooded Tientsin and the Foreign Concessions and burst the banks of the Pao-ho, which is so important to the commercial interests of Peking and Tientsin. The railways also have suffered very seriously, the Peking-Hankow railway having been breached in no fewer than six hundred places, and similar damage has been done in the neighbourhood of the Peking-Kaifeng and Tientsin-Tsinanfu railways. Millions of people have been more or less seriously affected; all have suffered and thousands are homeless. The Chinese Government and many Chinese and foreign institutions are hurrying to the rescue of the unfortunate people, and happily there is now some glimmering of hope in an otherwise profoundly tragic situation.

Germany's Latest Sensation.

Admiral von Capelle's statement with regard to a plan to introduce Russian revolutionary ideas into the German Navy is certainly of a very sensational order. How far the plan progressed or what actually occurred is so far not disclosed, but that the head of the German Navy has thought fit to make the above statement would seem to indicate that further revelations may be expected. It seems unquestionable that all is by no means well with the Fatherland when, with regard to the Army, the Minister for War says that it is "hungering for intellectual nutriment," the better to help them to "understand the difficulties at home," and, with regard to the Navy, a serious attempt has been made to adopt revolutionary methods.

The fact of the paper should be considered. They had transgressed the law and were not entitled to consideration. They must be seen to the appreciated. The whole evening's programme was most enjoyable, and the company should have a highly successful stay in Hongkong. To-morrow night there will be a complete change of programme.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MORE A MAN FINDS FAULT,
THE MORE PROOF THAT HE
HASN'T DONE ANYTHING WORTH
WHILE HIMSELF.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the murder of Nurse Cavell by the Germans.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 22. 93/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Confucius' Birthday.
To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the Birthday of Confucius.

Hongkong Football Club.
As there was not a quorum present last night, the annual meeting of the Hongkong Football Club was adjourned.

"Fantastics" Season.
To-night will be the dual opportunity which theatregoers will have of bearing "The Fantastics" in their No. 1. Programme, which created such a splendid impression at the Theatre Royal last night. Mr. Shipman announces a complete change of programme for to-morrow night (Friday), at "The Fantastics" have numerous novel numbers which they are desirous of introducing during their Hongkong season.

Hospital Railings Stolen.
A Chinese was charged before

Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing an iron railing which surrounded the garden of the Government Civil Hospital. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that during the past month 50 of these railings had been stolen. Defendant was found by a lookout shaking a railing but denied that he was going to steal it. He admitted, however, that he stole one about ten days ago. On this charge his Worship sent him to prison for three months' hard labour.

Big Opium Seizure.
Yesterday when a steamer entered the harbour, a police constable noticed a sampan so alongside before the vessel had anchored at her buoy, and three large bundles and a basket were passed over. The constable gave chase and caught the sampan, in which were four men. When the sampan was searched, 1,854 taels of prepared opium were found on it, to the value of \$10,540. The case was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when three men were charged with possession. Inspector Gordon stated that a mistake was made by P. G. Wiles, who let the boarding house runner in charge of the sampan go free. The men could not be found now. Mr. Mattingley defended, and the case was adjourned.

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A BUTTER TRANSACTION.

AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

Dairy Farm Prosecution fails.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese clerk in the employ of the Dairy Farm Company, Peak branch, was, before Mr. Dyer Bell, charged on remand with stealing 10 lbs. of butter, the property of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. Mr. G. B. Haywood defended, and, on his client's behalf, pleaded not guilty.

A Chinese detective stated that on the 8th of the present month he was in House Street when he received information that a man had taken away some butter from the Dairy Farm. At the time defendant came down to House Street. He had a parcel under his arm and witness asked him what was inside. Defendant replied that he had butter and further said that he was going to deliver it to a comrade's shop, failing to take witness there. Defendant said he was going to sell the butter to his brother-in-law. Witness took defendant to see the Manager of the Dairy Farm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haywood, witness at first said he did not receive information of the theft, but later said a street coolie gave him the information.

Mr. Haywood said he thought it would be better if Inspector Brazil went into the box. The truth would be got then, anyway.

Inspector Brazil: "I don't know whether to take that as a compliment or not."

Inspector Brazil gave evidence to the effect that defendant was brought to the charge room by the last witness, with a parcel of butter under his arm. Defendant told him that he was going to take the butter to his brother-in-law. A man came up to the Station and said he had ordered 10 lbs. of butter from defendant that morning. Defendant said he did not steal. Witness rang up the Dairy Farm and Mr. Macauk thought he should be prosecuted.

Mr. J. Jack, accountant in the employ of the Dairy Farm Co., said it was irregular for defendant to be down town with butter. Defendant was in charge of the Peak branch all day. He was allowed to come down for meals. Defendant had put a slip of paper into his book recording the sale. This was quite irregular. There were no Chinese customers at the Peak. The Dairy Farm did not wish to press the charge. Defendant had been a good servant but the Company wished to make an example of him. He had been with the Company for about six years. Defendant ought to have had the sanction of the Company before he took the butter to a private person.

Defendant said that in the morning of the 8th he received a telephone message from his brother-in-law asking him to take 10 lbs. of butter down with him at 1 o'clock.

Defendant was discharged, his Worship remarking that he did not think he had any intention to steal, but he had acted in an unjustifiable manner.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. G. S. Yuill, of Sydney.

News has been received in the Colony that Mr. G. S. Yuill, senior partner of Messrs. G. S. Yuill and Co., of Sydney, died on the 10th instant. Mr. Yuill for over 30 years has been associated with large business enterprises in Australia, connected with stock farming, cold storage, coal mining, and shipping. It was partly in connection with the cold storage business that his Company acquired the two steamers Chongsha and Taiyuan from the China Navigation Co., which vessels still trade between Australia and Hongkong. Before he entered into business in Australia, Mr. Yuill was with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and in 1878 was in charge of the Hongkong branch. The Hong flag of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire was at half mast to-day.

STAR FILMS.

Working with the United States.

A Big Scheme for the East.

America will make a bigger difference than most people, optimists included, think. The voting of £125,000,000 for aerial warfare is a mere financial preliminary in administration that neither hides nor reveals the scale of America's plans. Our new Ally is bringing into this vital part of the war that pernicious energy that makes her a great commercial. vast as the sun itself. As compared with the five-figure total parsimoniously folded out in peace time, it probably would not seem extravagant if we could compare with our own outlay on aerial warfare on the big scale in which we have at last realized it has got to be conducted.

America is going to lay this money out wisely. To an extent undreamed of by those who are too apt to judge from the more sensational and technically absurd newspaper cuttings that reach this country, the very closest possible co-operation between the American Air Service and our own best technical and military authorities is now in full swing, and has indeed existed from the day the United States declared war. Necessary though they are, one regrets the restrictions on the free discussion of the intensely interesting details of the system and of the big planes that are rapidly in the making. That they concern aerial offensive on a huge scale is, however, no secret.

In flying craft the United States starts where we are to-day, quick to learn both from our successes and our mistakes, far less hide-bound than we have been. Her manufacturers having access to our best types will improve on them, unhampered by technical shibboleths. And there is not a doubt that the influence of the best of American designers and inventors will re-invigorate our own methods, official and manufacturing—that is, if the Board will act up to its office and ensure that our best brains have full scope. Among American machines are features and details deserving particular attention from the Royal Experimental Air Factory.

The only limits are those set by the more or less restricted supplies of certain woods, of labour, of aerodrome space, and the human material of which pilots are made. That there must be diversion of material and men from other activities goes without saying, and it is for our military leaders to decide to what extent the part to be played by aircraft justifies the diversion of energy from other military needs. Let them not again make the mistake—as they certainly have almost to this very hour—of failing to see the possibilities. There is plenty of evidence of myopia if one refers back either to Government or public treatment of aeronautics in Britain, France, and America both before and after the war began. Our present enemies saw clearer in some ways: they saw the need for high-power aero-engines—and in Germany there was no official emphasis on a particular design of modest power (air-cooled) to the discouragement of the others; their imagination ran to Zeppelins.

This matter of the engine is tremendously important. The lack has certainly on two occasions jeopardised our supremacy in the air, and has gravely handicapped our air services. It might almost have cost us the war. For the want of a shoe nail, might not a kingdom be lost?

Here the Americans have much leeway to make up, for—but not for the same reason—they have spent their energies on small motors. But the public must realize that the building of a vast aerial fleet takes many things. Labour has to be expended upon aerodromes, of which one seldom finds the surface ready made. It involves square miles of shed-room. It demands the training of tens of thousands of craftsmen and engineers in specialised directions. It calls for hundreds upon hundreds of instructors; and for thousands upon thousands of flying pupils, of whom three months of preparation eliminates a certain proportion of unfit.

It is in some of these things that the United States, coming fresh into the fray, can do what perhaps we alone could never have done. They have been hard at it already, and by the early days of next spring the world may have great occasion for wonder. —*Observer.*

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
SAFE MILK.

MOST DECORATED WOMAN IN FRANCE.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cross of Legion of Honour
for Heroic Nurse.

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Mme Charlotte Maire, wife of one of the deputies for the Saone-et-Loire, is probably the most decorated woman in France. Yesterday she received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, conferred by the President of France for services in hospitals since the war began.

She worked first as a volunteer nurse on advanced medical posts, living the life of the soldiers at the front, and sharing their dangers and fatigues. She showed extraordinary courage under bombardments, and endured uncomplainingly the discomforts of the dug out.

Whilst working with a hospital unit as a fully qualified nurse she was wounded by shell splinters, but refused to discontinue her labours. Twice she was mentioned in Army Orders—once in May last year while performing hospital work in the North, and later in Alsace, where her services were equally conspicuous.

The valiant lady has received already the War Cross with two Palms, the Gold Medal for Epidemics, and the insignia given to the wounded. While nursing infectious cases she contracted disease on two occasions.

Another devoted lady, Mrs. Edward Talk, an American who has founded the Stell Hospital at Bueil, near Paris, has also received the Legion of Honour. Mrs. Talk has been the benefactress of numerous works of charity in France, both French and American.

WORRY IS A DISEASE.

The disorder which causes its victims to worry, whether they have anything to worry about or not, is neurosis.

Neurosis is entirely distinct from hysteria, although the patient may have both diseases at the same time.

Neurosis often results from some nervous shock, such as the loss of a near relative, business reverses, or some severe overstrain on the nervous system. The patient is usually pale, showing that the blood is thin, and the first thing to do is to build up the blood, because anything that builds up the general health helps to correct the neurotic condition. Rest and a good tonic is the very best treatment in most cases.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for this condition, because they contain no alcohol or harmful drugs, and neurotic patients should avoid alcoholic stimulants.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has published a little book on nervous disorders that contains a chapter on Neurosis, in which the symptoms are fully described and the correct treatment given.

This booklet is free to those who send a post card to 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

You can begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day by getting a supply from your dealer, or direct and post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the above address.

The nip in the air at night causes one to feel the necessity of warmer

PYJAMAS

We have just received a large stock of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for present wear, which we are offering at special prices on account or high exchange.

\$4.75 per suit. 3 suits for \$12.00

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED
NEW STOCK OF

FELT HATS.

NEGATIVES
IN ALL THE NEWEST
MATERIALS & SHAPES

MADE BY

GLYN & CO.

44, OLD BOND ST.

LONDON, W.

SINGLE & DOUBLE
TERAIS AND
STRAW HATS
IN THE
LATEST STYLES.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS

LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.
BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.
SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1917.

TO-DAY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

GRATIFYING BUDGET SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

OBJECTIONS TO "NO CHIT" BILL ANSWERED.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were:—

H. E. the Governor—(Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.)

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventria)

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. B. Halifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. M. G. McLean, Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Councils.)

Financial.

The following financial minutes, recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee:—

A sum of \$1,750 in aid of the vote Education, special expenditure, grants, building grant for St. Joseph's College.

A sum of \$400 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, purchase of "Lysahot" at the Peak.

A sum of \$122.89 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, E.—Crown Solicitor, other charges, extra legal expenses.

The Budget.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Eight million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and ten Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1918.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The Ordinance specifies that the sum named shall be expended follows:—

Governor, ... \$ 31,088

Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature, ... 81,072

Colonial Secretary's Department, Special Expenditure, ... 650

Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, ... 57,487

Audit Department, ... 38,581

Treasury, ... 67,622

Harbour Master's Department, ... 200,316

Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, ... 500

Imports and Exports Department, ... 850,627

Imports and Exports Department, Special Expenditure, ... 300

Royal Observatory, ... 23,252

Miscellaneous Services, ... 446,700

Judicial and Legal Departments, ... 268,138

Police and Prison Departments, ... 180

Police and Prison Departments, Special Expenditure, ... 1,032,734

Medical Department, ... 700

Sanitary Department, ... 276,387

Sanitary Department, ... 398,466

Special Expenditure, ... 3,000

Botanical and Forestry Department, ... 52,564

over liabilities on the 31st December next will amount to \$2,887,945. I should, however, point out that no payment has yet been made to the Commonwealth Government in respect of the erection of buildings for, and the maintenance of, the prisoners of war and interned enemy subjects who were sent to Australia in January last year, and on subsequent dates. A statement of the amount due has been promised and payment may be made before the end of the year.

"It is estimated that the revenue for this year will amount to \$14,257,330 or \$1,015,330 more than the original estimate. Of this increase a sum of \$502,500 is due to the special war rate and will be paid to the Imperial Government. The balance is largely made up of \$250,000 from the Opium Monopoly and \$100,000 from Tobacco Duties. It is satisfactory to find that the yield from this new source of revenue is so much larger than was expected.

"The expenditure for the year, which was originally estimated at \$12,425,018 is now expected to exceed that sum by \$1,265,152. There have been savings in practically all departments and the excess is due to the gift of \$2,000,000 made by the Colony to the Imperial Government for war purposes. A sum of \$51,218 under the head Military Expenditure is due to the arrears of military contribution for 1916 being paid this year.

"The estimated revenue for 1918 is \$14,763,590 being \$1,521,590 in excess of the approved estimate for 1916, and \$502,500 in excess of the revised figures for the current year. This estimate includes a sum of \$1,007,000 from the special war rate, and as the revised estimate for this year includes a sum of \$502,500 from the same source, the estimated revenue for next year is almost exactly the same as the revised estimate for this year.

"As compared with the approved estimates for this year the principal increase (in addition to the sum of \$1,007,000 mentioned) of which explanations will be found in the footnotes are as follows:—Assessed taxes, \$21,400, forfeitures, \$7,400, liquor licences, \$21,000, opium monopoly, \$250,000, tobacco duties, \$100,000, China Companies fees, \$10,000, fees for use of Government buoys, \$11,000, medical examination of emigrants, \$5,000, public school fees, \$12,000, Sunday cargo working permits, \$20,000, survey of steamships, \$10,600, water supply and meter rents, \$5,000, message fees, \$17,500, postage, \$10,000, goods (through traffic), \$7,000, leased land (Crown rent exclusive of New Territories), \$5,000, stone quarries, \$6,440, interest, \$46,000, compensation in lieu of rates, \$8,000, royalty payable by the Hongkong Tramway Co., \$7,500; total, \$680,240.

"The estimate of expenditure for next year is \$12,140,475, which is \$284,543 less than the estimated expenditure for the current year. The various increases and decreases in each department and the reasons therefor are fully set out in the Sessionsal Paper laid before Honourable Members. I would draw attention to the footnote in the Sessionsal Paper regarding certain errors in the estimated expenditure for this year, which have come to light when making the calculations of the increases and decreases in each department. I would remind you that owing to the pressure of work caused by the reduced staff of the Secretariat this year the balance of assets over liabilities would be \$1,003,643, but the actual balance amounted to \$2,800,785 or a sum of \$1,297,142 more than was anticipated. The revenue receipts up to the 30th June this year were \$885,559 in excess of expenditure and it is estimated that the balance of assets

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"It is estimated that the revenue for this year will amount to \$14,257,330 or \$1,015,330 more than the original estimate. Of this increase a sum of \$502,500 is due to the special war rate and will be paid to the Imperial Government. The balance is largely made up of \$250,000 from the Opium Monopoly and \$100,000 from Tobacco Duties. It is satisfactory to find that the yield from this new source of revenue is so much larger than was expected.

"The expenditure for the year, which was originally estimated at \$12,425,018 is now expected to exceed that sum by \$1,265,152. There have been savings in practically all departments and the excess is due to the gift of \$2,000,000 made by the Colony to the Imperial Government for war purposes. A sum of \$51,218 under the head Military Expenditure is due to the arrears of military contribution for 1916 being paid this year.

"The estimated revenue for 1918 is \$14,763,590 being \$1,521,590 in excess of the approved estimate for 1916, and \$502,500 in excess of the revised figures for the current year. This estimate includes a sum of \$1,007,000 from the special war rate, and as the revised estimate for this year includes a sum of \$502,500 from the same source, the estimated revenue for next year is almost exactly the same as the revised estimate for this year.

"As compared with the approved estimates for this year the principal increase (in addition to the sum of \$1,007,000 mentioned) of which explanations will be found in the footnotes are as follows:—Assessed taxes, \$21,400, forfeitures, \$7,400, liquor licences, \$21,000, opium monopoly, \$250,000, tobacco duties, \$100,000, China Companies fees, \$10,000, fees for use of Government buoys, \$11,000, medical examination of emigrants, \$5,000, public school fees, \$12,000, Sunday cargo working permits, \$20,000, survey of steamships, \$10,600, water supply and meter rents, \$5,000, message fees, \$17,500, postage, \$10,000, goods (through traffic), \$7,000, leased land (Crown rent exclusive of New Territories), \$5,000, stone quarries, \$6,440, interest, \$46,000, compensation in lieu of rates, \$8,000, royalty payable by the Hongkong Tramway Co., \$7,500; total, \$680,240.

"The estimate of expenditure for next year is \$12,140,475, which is \$284,543 less than the estimated expenditure for the current year. The various increases and decreases in each department and the reasons therefor are fully set out in the Sessionsal Paper laid before Honourable Members. I would draw attention to the footnote in the Sessionsal Paper regarding certain errors in the estimated expenditure for this year, which have come to light when making the calculations of the increases and decreases in each department. I would remind you that owing to the pressure of work caused by the reduced staff of the Secretariat this year the balance of assets over liabilities would be \$1,003,643, but the actual balance amounted to \$2,800,785 or a sum of \$1,297,142 more than was anticipated. The revenue receipts up to the 30th June this year were \$885,559 in excess of expenditure and it is estimated that the balance of assets

over liabilities beyond the limits of Victoria and Kowloon has rendered it imperative for the Government to provide safe means for rapid transport. By their use in opening up new areas, in facilitating transport, and in rendering the Colony more attractive to visitors and residents, especially Chinese, who show a remarkable appreciation of motoring, these new roads will tend to produce revenue of a permanent nature. They are therefore remunerative works."

In speaking on railway matters, Sir Henry regretted that the Fanling branch shows no signs of being able to pay its way, and said it may be necessary to close the line unless its productivity increases.

Concluding his speech, His Excellency said:—"There is an estimated balance of Revenue over Expenditure of \$2,623,115, which, added to the estimated balance at the end of this year of \$2,887,945, makes a total of \$5,421,060. These figures are evidently satisfactory and while repeating the warning which I gave last year as to the necessity for husbanding our resources, I will take an opportunity later on of consulting Honourable Members as to what further help the Colony can give to his Majesty's Government. In this connection, I will bring up to date the statement of the financial and other aid given by the Colony to Imperial War Funds and to War Charities, which I made to the Council in March. The amount taken up through the British Banks in the Colony to the end of September are as follows:—

British War Loan and War Savings Certificates ... \$1,145,000

Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Loans ... \$3,865,173

(Straits Currency)

"The Hongkong and South China War Savings Association which was established in January last had received up to the end of September the large sum of \$1,011,410 (Straits Currency) and the number of members of the Association was 787. The Colony is deeply indebted to the gentlemen who formed and have carried on this association at no expense to the members, and to the Union Insurance Society of Canton who are the Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers. It has proved a great boon to the small investor, and we can only hope that the remaining sum which the Government of the Straits Settlements has reserved for the Association will all be taken up.

"Later in his speech, Sir Henry said:—"Under Military Expenditure, the contribution to the Imperial Government is estimated to amount to \$2,721,412. The Hongkong Volunteer Corps and Hongkong Volunteer Reserve having been embodied in the Hongkong Defence Corps, the form of the Estimates has been recast. The Capitation Grants no longer appear and the posts of Inspector of Officers and Adjutant of the Volunteer Reserve have been abolished. The salary of the Administrative Commandant has been fixed at \$375 per annum with a house allowance of \$900; the allowance to the Adjutant has been increased from \$5 to \$7 a day and allowances are included for the Officers Commanding the Artillery and Engineer Companies. The Adjutant Staff, formerly paid out of Volunteer Corps Funds, is now shown under War Charities Committee remitted a further sum of over £13,000 and have expended locally for the working parties and in other ways a sum of \$84,030. The Jockey Club sent to St. Dunstan's Hospital a sum of £3,900 and \$100 to the Blue Cross Society, while the St. Andrew's Society and the Masonic Bodies have also remitted large sums. The local branch of the Overseas Club subscribed a sum of \$1,690 for the purchase of an aeroplane and for sundry charities. I desire to make special mention of the generous gifts of a battle plane by Mr. A. R. Lowe, and an aeroplane by Mr. Ho Fook. After speaking of the losses incurred under the chit system and producing a bag containing chits amounting to about \$8,000, all signed at one hotel, and practically irrecoverable, Mr. Severn spoke of "old custom" and said reform was in the air we breathed, but apparently

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

Anti-Conscriptionists Severely Punished.

San Francisco, October 3.—Four of those arrested here recently on a charge of having distributed anti-draft literature and who were accused of taking an active part in movements to embarrass the authorities in conscription, have been sentenced to three years imprisonment each.

Honolulu Talks With Sayville.

Honolulu, October 3.—The new navy wireless at Pearl Harbour was officially opened here today, a communication being sent to the Sayville station, from which the Secretary of the Navy replied, sending his congratulations.

To Aid Coastwise Trade.

Washington, October 3.—The House has passed a bill which will permit foreign vessels to engage in American coastwise trade. If this Bill finally becomes law in that Japanese vessels calling at Zamboanga en route to Australia, or bound to Manila from that continent, may carry freight and passengers between the Philippine ports touched. The same will apply to British vessels calling at more than one port in the islands.]

not in the chits we drink. In regard to the chit system we were sadly behind the rest of the world; we practically go back to the old village inn where the inhabitants had their score chalked upon the taproom door. The Bill might not

make a single person sober, who is by nature a drunkard, but it might restrict the number of casual drunks which a person is in the habit of taking between meals. It might also have the effect of preventing cases where persons addicted to drinking to excess, with no money, but an abundant thirst, have been able to obtain liquor in return for chits, with the result that they have lost their positions and their self-respect, their friends have had to pay their chits, and the persons concerned have had to be sent away from the Colony at further expense. He thought the Bill would be welcomed by managers and directors of local hotels.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, in the course of a lengthy speech, dwelt upon the decrease there had been in recent years in the amount of drinking in the Colony, saying that whereas it was one of the wettest places in the East years ago, it was now one of the driest.

His Excellency stated that the Bill did not seek to decrease drinking at all.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock also objected to the Bill and went on to read letters which had been sent on behalf of the Hongkong Hotel and the King Edward Hotel to the Colonial Secretary protesting against it. He argued that as these hotels were in favour of the chit system there was no very great loss of money due to it. He also objected that the "reasons" for the Bill had not been stated until the last moment. There was absolutely no case for the measure.

The Hon. Mr. B. Shewan supported the measure, describing the arguments raised against it as ridiculous.

His Excellency the Governor concluded the debate by dwelling on the moral side of the question.

The second reading was eventually passed and a Committee only a small amendment was made by the Attorney General, and the Bill was passed as amended.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN PLOTTER IS SENTENCED.

Rome, October 10.
The Court Martial has concluded on six men charged with causing incendiary fires at Genoa, an explosion in a munitions factory in 1916 and with having relations with the enemy. Three were sentenced to be shot, two to penal servitude for life, and one to twenty years' solitary confinement.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

Upwards of a Thousand Prisoners.

London, October 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Continuous heavy rain yesterday afternoon and evening made the ground sodden and very difficult for the passage of troops, but notwithstanding the stormy weather and the waterlogged ground we launched an attack in conjunction with the French with very successful results. The attack extended south-eastward of Broodseinde to Saint Jansbeek, a mile north-eastward of Bixschoote. The Australians on the extreme right advanced over the crest of the ridge eastward and north-eastward of Broodseinde and secured all their objectives. The Third Line Territorial Division on the right centre, comprising the Manchester, East Lancashire and the Lancashire Fusilier Regiments, advanced a mile northwards along the ridge towards Pischendie, capturing all their objectives under the most trying and difficult circumstances with great determination and gallantry. A considerable advance was made in the centre between the main ridge and Poelcapelle. Included in the captures are fortified farms and concreted redoubts. We completed in the left centre the capture of Poelcapelle. The English, Welsh, Irish and the Guards on the extreme left of the British attack have taken all their objectives and have gained the outskirts of the forest of Houthulst, two miles north-west of Poelcapelle. The French on our left flank crossed the Broembeek which is in flood and also gained the outskirts of the forest of Houthulst, capturing all their objectives, including several hamlets, and many fortified localities. Upwards of a thousand prisoners have already been counted. Much aerial reconnaissance and some artillery work were carried out on Monday. Two enemy machines were driven down and on the ground these targets were subjected to machine gun fire. Two of our machines are missing.

Terrible Weather Conditions.

London, October 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports:—At dawn the British and Australians again attacked along the Flanders ridges and pushed back the enemy to a depth in some places of about two-thirds of a mile. The battle extended further northward than the three previous operations since September 30, the French taking up the fight on the left. The weather was about as bad as possible. Last evening it was blowing a gale and rain fell in torrents, but the clouds broke at midnight and the stars shone. In the small hours it was quite clear, enabling the troops to be brought into their starting positions under more favourable conditions. The ground was very bad and the going extremely difficult. It was hardly likely that the Germans anticipated that we would endeavour to advance under such conditions. The troops found the Hun holding the front much more heavily than in any previous battle of this series. This suggests a return to the earlier defensive tactics depending up manpower rather than on concrete. The rifle fire was not so heavy as usual, doubtless because the weapons were largely mud clogged. The bayonet and bomb were the principal weapons in the close fighting. The walking wounded returning are bleached and caked to the eyebrows with wet and mud. Nevertheless they are wonderfully cheerful. Early reports, though necessarily scrappy and brief, are most satisfactory. The advance, though slow owing to the badness of the ground and the poorness of the light, seems to have been general.

Here and there points of strong resistance were encountered. Daisy Wood was found full of German machine gunners. These were dealt with by tactics believed to be quite successful. There was still fighting near Roclief, but it has apparently gone in our favour. There was a hot struggle in and about Poeldecker Chateau which was strongly defended by machine gun. The news is indefinite but it is believed that the situation here has been cleared up. Another centre of strong resistance is a brewery on the eastern outskirts of Poelcapelle.

Prisoners are coming in freely. Hundreds are already caged.

Our flying men are doing splendidly chasing enemy, aeroplanes whenever seen. At 7 o'clock this morning one of our formations over the German lines, hotly engaged six Hun machines at a height of 10,000 feet.

At the moment of closing this despatch I hear the Germans are counter-attacking heavily astride the Ypres-Louviers railway, but our people seem quite content with the situation here. The German retaliatory barrage is ragged and not very strong as a whole, although certain groups of guns are shooting here and there at local spots. It is already pretty clear that this will be another fine day for our arms and those of our Allies who are understood to be progressing magnificently and sending back hundreds of prisoners.

An Amazing Narrative of Endurance.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writing in the afternoon says: To-day's splendid victory is an amazing narrative of endurance and dogged achievement. The men had to fight their way across, over 1,000 yards of ground which was a waste of shell holes, often so close that there was no foothold between them. They were brimful of water and bounded with knee-deep ooze, the whole being incessantly swept with high explosive shells, shrapnel and machine gun fire. Yet they gained practically the whole of the day's objectives with exceptions so trifling that the clearing up is only a matter of time. The Germans were surprised, dreading an attack in such weather and in such terrain impossible. Moreover two divisions which had to bear the brunt of the attack had only taken over the line at 3 that morning and were unfamiliar with the surroundings and dog-tired with the long march. The prisoners include men of the 105th Division which has just arrived from the Russian front. This is the third division from the east which has been knocked out in five days. At 3 in the afternoon Adler Farm and Poelcapelle brewery were taken, both having given trouble, wire and water causing delay at a spot called the Water-fields. The latest news is that our troops are overcoming their difficulties. They have dug in all round Poeldecker Chateau and it is only a question of how long the Bosch machine-gunners can hold out. Our casualties are reported to be light. The prisoners doubtless run into four figures and those admit that these repeated hammer blows are demoralizing and disorganizing the German army.

The brunt of the fighting has been borne by the home battalions. It has been a truly great day. The plains of Belgium lie more at our feet than at any time since the dark days of 1914.

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTICES.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. 1. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honan.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

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Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN".

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The ship will also take a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Macao Government is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

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HOTEL MANHATTAN (First Floor) 10th Oct. 1917.

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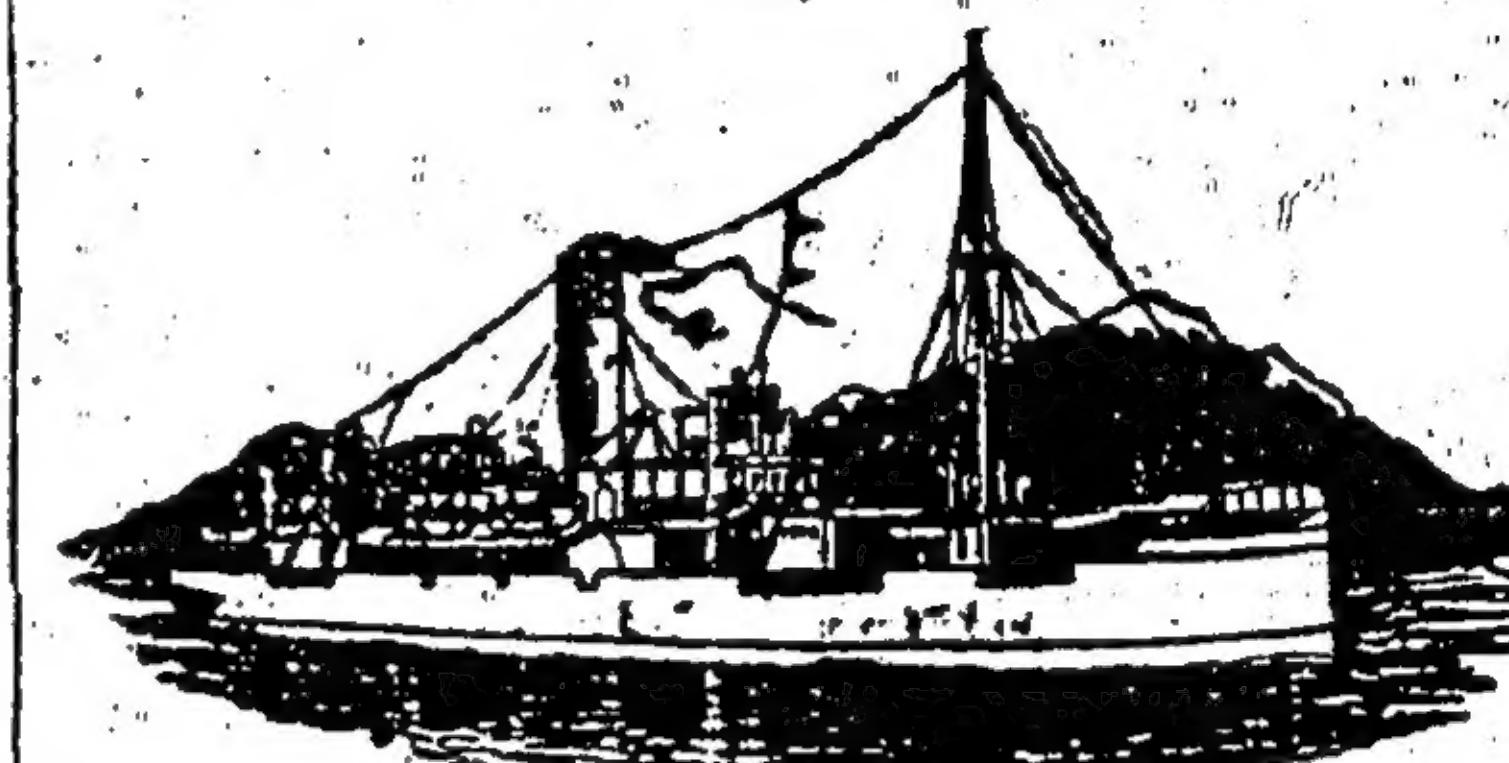
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having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 17th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th October, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

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Anderson Miss A G	B A C
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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

The French Success.

London, October 9.

Reuter's special correspondent with the French in Flanders says: The French under General Antoine attacked at 6 in the morning in the direction of Mangelaere and the Forest of Houthulst, crossing the marshy Steinbeck determinedly and ploughing their way through the rain sodden morass driving out the Germans as they advanced and reaching the first line of their objectives in a little over two hours. By 8 they had taken Gambetta Farm, south of Mangelaere, and on the extreme left the Druidank. Three hundred prisoners, two guns and four machine guns were captured during the first hour's attack. By 11 Mangelaere was captured and passed by the French. The French are now within a thousand yards of Houthulst Forest on the right, where they are advancing in touch with the British and on the left where they are advancing along the Corverbeek. The Germans in the forest must already be most uncomfortable as the forest lies low and after three days' downpour the dugouts must be flooded. The British from the positions already held last night overlook the rear of the forest roads from the east. The French are encroaching on the west, while an enormous number of guns are in position to bear on it. This vast tangle of trees, wire and dugouts is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and south and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east and west from the principal German artillery centre on this front. Already the Boches have been alarmed enough to withdraw a proportion of the artillery, especially the heavy guns. However, there are still enough batteries in the forest to make a very serious obstacle. The enemy will doubtless offer a formidable resistance before abandoning a position of such importance on which they have spent much labour.

To-day's splendid results were obtained in the face of most disheartening conditions. Preparations for the attack were made in three days of atrocious weather, the country swimming with water. The discomfort of the men who had to spend the night before the attack crouching in doored shell holes, soaked to the skin and in bitter wind are indescribable. It is hard to imagine a landscape more desolate. Fortunately the German artillery reaction was less than was expected and was obviously ill guided. In the morning the French aeroplanes did good work but in the afternoon persistent rain made observation impossible. General Antoine exploited the peculiarities of the ground to the utmost. It is notable that the German system of echelonnement in depth again failed.

Germans Withdrawing Guns.

London, October 9.

Reuter's special correspondent on the French Front in Flanders says that the French are within a thousand yards of Houthulst Forest from which the Germans are withdrawing their heaviest guns.

A French communiqué states: Our attack launched this morning developed brilliantly. Our troops after crossing the marshy brook of Broembeek carried with admirable dash, on a front of 5,500 metres, the enemy's defences despite the difficulties of the ground and the bad weather. We captured the villages of Saint Jean, Mangelaere and Veldhoek and numerous farms organised as blockhouses. The advance, which was of an average depth of two kilometres, brought us to the southern fringe of Houthulst Wood. The air service despite the gale co-operated actively in the attack, firing their machine guns at low altitude on enemy infantry and maintaining touch with other arms. The number of prisoners hitherto counted is 300 of whom twelve are officers. There is artillery activity on the Aisne front.

THE PRICE OF MEAT.

London, October 10.

Lord Rhondda, replying to an agricultural deputation, dealt with the complaint that the fixed price of meat were not remunerative to the farmer. He referred to the danger of a world famine of meat in 1918 and said that if Sir R. H. Yapp's appeal for voluntary economy failed, he would without hesitation compulsorily ration the country. He agreed to postpone the lowest maximum price for cattle but refused further concessions. The nation was entitled to ask for sacrifices by all classes, including farmers.

CHANGE IN ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

London, October 8.

Lt-General Sir Archibald Murray is succeeding General Sir Archibald Hunter in the Aldershot command. General Hunter is taking up an important position in the War Office. He has issued a farewell order which states that Lord Kitchener on August 22, 1914 ordered him to proceed to Aldershot to train the new armies. Without wasting an hour he started and was at the training centre on Aug. 23. He pays a tribute to the officers and men who worked under him and eulogises the steady discipline and good behaviour of hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the new armies trained at Aldershot. The one regret he will carry to the grave is that he is not privileged to fight with the men he helped to train.

AMERICA'S WAR EFFORT.

Harrisburg October 9.

Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, in a speech said that before long America's fighting nucleus would aggregate more than 1,200,000. The nation had diverted its industries to war purposes so effectively that when our army takes its place abroad we shall be armed as well as any and better than most.

PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT.

Madrid, October 9.

The Portuguese President arrives to-day. King Alfonso meets him at the station.

MADAME TURMEL ARRESTED.

Paris, October 10.

Madame Turmel has been arrested.

SERVICE PAY.

London, October 10.

A Joint Committee of the Trade Unions, and of the Members of Parliament, has urged Mr. Lloyd George immediately to increase the pay of soldiers and sailors, by 100 per cent., with increases in other ranks below officers. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that what had already been done had cost between £50,000,000 and £40,000,000. The Premier said that he sympathised with the objects of the Deputation, and would refer the matter back to Sir Edward Carson's Cabinet Committee.

HARBOUR SWIM.

Finch's Third Win in Succession.

Well described as "The Blue Riband" of Hongkong Swimming, the Harbour Race excited a great deal of interest last evening, the first place once again going to J. C. Finch, who has now won the event for three years in succession. Originally started by our evening contemporary eleven years ago, the race has been an annual event of importance, except for the opening years of the war, when it was deemed advisable to suspend it. Since its re-commencement it has always attracted a good number of entries and this year no less than ten competitors started and finished this being an advanced on last year, when only five men competed, though the number of paper entries was larger.

The race was timed to commence at 5.30 p.m. and before this time a large crowd had assembled at the V.R.C. and on the Praya. There were a number of launches and motor boats out, some of these being gaily decorated with flags. The official launch was also crowded. When the competing swimmers arrived at Kowloon, it was seen that the tide was nearly at the flood and that in the matter of current they would not have to be very mindful. If anything, there was a slight movement from west to east, but what was of more concern was that there was a fair wind blowing head on, making the water choppy and effecting the time. The competitors who entered the water on the word of Mr. D. K. Blair, who acted as starter, were J. C. Finch, A. V. Barros, G. A. V. Hall, C. Chou, Lance, Corp. Jackson, J. Adams, S. A. Marcel, R. Lee, B. M. Watson and Corporal White. It will be seen that an absentee was J. Johnston, who finished second last year and who has been unable to indulge in swimming this year, owing to doctor's orders.

The race soon became a single man affair as to who should finish first. Finch made believe for the V. R. C. for some distance and was keeping a very fine course; the others spreading out both east and west of him, were gradually left behind. When about half way over, Finch made towards the west a trifle too much and was slower in covering the distance in consequence, although, when taking into consideration all the circumstances, he chose his course with understanding. The main of the swimmers were in bunch but Chou and Barros were on the west and east extremes respectively. For a long way over, Barros was apparently second, but it was difficult to tell who would profit most by the positions they were occupying. Maintaining a steady and powerful stroke, Finch led the way home in a style that excited the admiration of the onlookers and there was quite a burst of applause when he touched the Praya Wall first in the good time of 25 min. 38secs. The record time for the swim is 22min. 26secs. The record time last year was 23min. 24secs. Chou, who had kept to the west, came into the view of those on the Praya a good way ahead of Barros, it was was closely followed by Lee and White. Without making a great deal of exertion, Chou finished second in 27min. 42secs. Lee was third with 28min. 53secs. Barros was fourth with 29min. 23secs. and Corp. White was fifth with 29min. 44secs. All the other competitors finished but the difference in their times was such that they were not recorded.

The presentation of prizes took place in the V. R. C. later, this ceremony being performed by Mrs. Wilson. The winner became entitled to hold the cup presented by the *China Mail* when the race was inaugurated and in addition to this was presented with bonds in the Straits Settlements 8 per cent. War Loan to the value of \$100, there being presented by Mr. C. Edgcumbe, who also gave a silver cup to the second place man. The V. R. C. presented a third prize and Mr. W. Logan gave a silver cigarette case to the first Service man to finish, the recipient being Corp. White.

The starter of the day's race was Mr. D. K. Blair, the judges Mr. Percy Smith and W. Logan, and the timekeepers Messrs. A. E. Alves, A. McKinstry, E. C. Witchell and D. K. Blair.

"OUR DAY."

Lady May Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	... \$4,040
Anonymous	... 160
Rev. Pers L. Robert	... 50
R. A. Nicholson	... 30
Mrs. Joseph Gould	... 25
Mr. W. J. Tatcher	... 25
Mr. E. Irving	... 20
	\$4,290

COAL SHORTAGE IN AUSTRIA.

Minister says it has become a vital question.

Basel, Switzerland, August 29.—

Herr von Hennig, the Austrian Minister of Public Works, started the Austrian Chamber of Deputies yesterday by giving it as his official opinion that the coal shortage had become a vital question for Austria-Hungary, according to Vienna advice to-day. The situation, declared the Minister, was one which must be faced without optimism and with the utmost seriousness.

In an effort to remedy matters, continued the Minister, 12,600 miners have been brought back to the mines from the front, but during August the authorities had been unable to effect an increase in production because of the under-nourishment of the workers, and their consequent inability to work hard or put in long hours.

The failure of the men to achieve the desired result was due, not to bad faith, but to impotence, he pointed out, and they must be accorded extra rations, even at the expense of other classes of the population.

After the Ministerial speech had been delivered, the economic committee of the Chamber introduced a bill creating a Government monopoly of coal, and authorising the Government to forbid the heating of all places of amusement except theatre and museums, and to close luxurious hotels.

for a prize presented by the *China Mail*, this being continued until 1913. When the war broke out most of the men went under arms and the race had to be withdrawn, to be revived in 1915, since when the winner had been Mr. Finch, this making his third successive win (applause). The race might be called the Blue Riband of swimming in Hongkong. No man unless he had tried to swim the harbour knew the hardship and the energy and training required to accomplish it. In addition to winning the first prize Mr. Finch had obtained the prize of \$100 in War Bonds presented by Mr. C. Edgcumbe. In connection with this he would like to mention the amateur status of the winner. This could not be regarded in the same light as in pre-war days. In those days it was impossible to swim against soldiers for the reason that they received money prizes from their regiments, which was looked upon as making them professionals. However during war time, as the Amateur Swimming Association would inform them, the rules did not apply. In Mr. Finch receiving the War Bonds he still remained an amateur. After thanking Mr. C. Edgcumbe for the work he had done he called on Mrs. Wilson to present the prizes, and this pleasant duty performed, the lady was given three hearty cheers.

In addition to the prizes for the harbour swim the Water Polo Shield, won during competitions in 1916, was also presented, this being handed to Mr. Finch, who captained the winning team. The starter of the day's race was Mr. D. K. Blair, the judges Mr. Percy Smith and W. Logan, and the timekeepers Messrs. A. E. Alves, A. McKinstry, E. C. Witchell and D. K. Blair.

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IRELAND AND THE EMPIRE.

Subtleties of National Perversity.

Writing in the *Observer*, an Irish Judge says:—

From the Englishman's point of view the real Irish difficulty is the fact that no one in public life in Ireland, whether in the north or the south, says exactly what he means or means exactly what he says. I do not suggest that Irish, any more than other politicians, have any desire to mislead; but in Irish public life, there are many circumstances which make it impossible or inexpedient for them to speak their mind fully and freely. At a public meeting in Liverpool a few years ago Sir Edward Carson broke down in his speech and shed tears, and his astonished audience swore by their gods that those tears called for the prompt and effective intervention of the British people. A few years later, in the House of Commons, Mr. John Dillon made the flesh of his listeners creep by describing the Sinn Fein rebellion as a clean fight and the rebels who had fallen as heroes, and the Parliamentarians who heard him thought for one wild moment that he was about to take the field of battle himself. But he did not, and he had no intention of doing so. His warlike words, however, and Sir Edward Carson's tears doubtless had the effect that was intended.

All through the Irish controversy runs the same vein of make-believe.

Mr. Redmond is attacked by the extremists on

account of his "weakness," when in reality it is his honesty and his loyalty to the Empire that is the cause of offence.

Lord Hardinge is fiercely attacked for reporting that the younger members of the Roman Catholic clergy

were to some extent responsible

for the Sinn Fein outbreak,

although everyone in Ireland

knew what he said was true.

The Irish Party was—till recently—

attacked by the Ulstermen as

being the party of disorder and

disloyalty, when in reality it was

the constitutional policy and

methods of that party that were

feared and disliked.

The Sinn Fein rose in arms

to establish a republic in Ireland because (as

one of their speakers said at a

public meeting) the Government

had not established enough am-

munition factories and other war

work in Dublin!

What is a perplexed Saxon to

do with a race for whose destiny

he has made himself responsible,

which intermingles politics and

pride so recklessly? Thirty

years ago a great Englishman

said: "Give them twenty years

of firm government"; and an

equally great Englishman said:

"Give them Home Rule."

Ireland has not yet got Home Rule,

and it has had a sort of firm

government. Quite recently a new formula has been proposed:

"Give them whatever they agree

upon themselves."

The main bar in the way of an

agreement in Ireland is the un-

fortunate fact that neither side

understands the other's point of

view. The south regards the north

as having lost its soul in the

pursuit of material prosperity,

and mingled with that belief is

perhaps a suspicion of jealousy

that it has been deprived of the

opportunity of losing its soul in

the same way; whilst the

north regards the south as a

race of people hopelessly irredem-

ably, and sternly "sign the

Government."

They think that

amongst the Irish—*to hark*—

to an old Elizabethan phrase—

the critical and destructive

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Leipzig Fair. Leipzig, August 28.—Forty thousand exhibitors and buyers have entered the official lists of the autumn fair which has begun here, and the attendance exceeds that of peace time. Most of the visitors here are from Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and European neutral countries. The exhibits indicate that light manufacturing industries in Germany continue without interruption, and that the shortage in many raw materials has been offset by newly created substitutes. War-time food products, and substitutes for textiles are attracting the most attention, as much ingenuity has been displayed in their manufacture. Among other features of the exhibits are new metal compositions used in the manufacturing of lighting fixtures.

A New German Fibre. A German inventor claims to have devised a new method of producing fibre by spinning it from the stalk of the broom plant, which grows largely in that country. According to the patent specification, the broom is first treated by steaming it in a closed boiler, after which it is passed through smooth rollers. These remove the soft pulp, and leave the stringy fibrous mass ready for further treatment. In order to separate the resinous material, which still adheres to the fibre, the crushed mass is again treated in the boiler with high temperature steam, with the addition of ordinary soda. It is then placed on slabs to dry, or treated in a hydro-extractor. Any woody matter that may still adhere to the fibre is then removed by passing the mass through fluted rollers and then beating it with mechanical hammers. The fibre is then left clean and ready for spinning.

German Tax on Coal to Sweden. Swedish industrial and business circles are stirred greatly says a Stockholm message, over an export tax of 20 kroner a ton which Germany has put on all coal for shipment to Sweden. The tax is effective at once, no matter when the order for the coal was given. Germany also has imposed a tax on parcel post, payable after August 15. In some circles it is urged that the Swedes retaliate by putting a tax on Swedish products, especially iron ore, but nothing has yet been decided. Export licenses for wood pulp for England, France, and Italy have been extended greatly. This is taken as a signal better commercial relations between Sweden and the Entente Powers. Altogether permission has been granted for the exportation of 120,000 tons of wood pulp. This action is supposed to be in connection with the energetic efforts of the Government to persuade Swedish shipowners to send their vessels to England.

Rubber-seed Oil.

A preliminary inquiry into the possibility of the commercial utilisation of the seed of the rubber tree for oil production has been undertaken by the agricultural authorities in the Federated Malay States. From time to time suggestions have been made for the utilisation for this purpose of the seeds of the cultivated Para rubber tree, as large quantities of the seed go to waste on the rubber plantations of the Middle East. Experiments have proved that not only is the oil extracted from the seed suitable for various purposes but that the residue can be used for cattle food or as fertiliser. In his report on Agriculture in the Federated Malay States in 1916, the Director of Agriculture states that with the co-operation of a number of estate owners near Kuala Lumpur, who supplied seed at the cost of collection and packing, shipments aggregating 25 tons were sent to Hull (England), where a firm of oilseed crushers has undertaken to advise on the economic possibilities of the oil and as to the plant necessary for its extraction. It is not considered that it will be economically possible to ship seed to the United Kingdom to be crushed there, but that one or more crushing plants might be established in the Federated Malay States. The oil would be shipped to the United Kingdom, the residue being

OUR DAY

18th OCTOBER 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILL PRESENT

FREE

ONE TICKET
FOR EVERY \$20.00
WORTH OF GOODSFOR CASH ONLY
PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE
(SHIP CHANDLERY DEPT. EXCEPTED).

TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED

FROM SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 16.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHILDREN STARVE BY THOUSANDS.

The Troubles of the Near East.

More than 50,000 children under twelve years of age, all dependent on outside relief for necessities of life, are in Lebanon, and an additional 25,000 orphans are in Syria, not including Palestine, according to reports of missionaries from the Near East who recently arrived in America. It was asserted by the missionaries that it was extremely doubtful if many of these children could survive the coming winter, if relief does not reach them in a more substantial form than heretofore.

In many instances, the missionaries said, little children scarcely old enough to feed themselves were found by relief workers living absolutely alone, begging for enough food to keep them alive, and, failing in that, subsisting on grass. The majority of these were girls, who had survived owing to their greater powers of resistance or to having been fed by their brothers, who starved.

The Turkish authorities are doing all in their power for the children, the missionaries said and hospices have been opened in several places in charge of Turkish women. The number of needy children reached, however, is small compared with the number in actual want.

marketed locally. In order to test this proposition a motor has been ordered to complete the oil-crushing plant which was installed by the department prior to the war, and it is hoped to carry out some experimental crushing on a commercial scale in the course of the present year. Investigations as to the effect of prolonged storage on the oil content and solidity of the seed are also being made by the department. —Board of Trade Journal.

SHELL-MAKING AT 74.

King's Medallist Who Came from Australia.

Among the recipients of the King's medal for services of special merit to the Empire in manum and other work announced in a recent list of honours, was Mr. Thomas Harper, of West Bromwich, a man of 74 years.

Mr. Harper returned from Australia, in spite of his great age, and started shell-making with Messrs. T. Hackett and Sons, ironfounders, West Bromwich, a partner. He is doing his 54 hours' work a week, although the strain is great, and he has sometimes fainted at his bench.

When war broke out, Mr. Harper, who is an old Volunteer, was working on his son's cattle ranch in Australia.

"But (he told a correspondent)

AUSTRIA AND U.S.A.

The Possibilities of War.

The possibility that Austria and perhaps other allies of Germany may soon declare war against the United States, because of the financial aid given to Italy, is recognised by U.S. Administration officials.

It was carefully explained on August 28 that there is nothing in the existing situation, either diplomatic or military, that would cause the United States to take the initiative, but that an anomalous state of affairs exists that may result in broadening the war, was not denied.

Relations of the United States with Germany's allies are defined as still a state of broken diplomatic relations. Official hesitate to describe them as unfriendly, although admitting that they could hardly be called friendly. The policy of extending aid to the countries fighting certain of Germany's allies, without having declared war against Germany, will be continued, and it was admitted that Austria or any other ally might perhaps not improbably construe such assistance as a warlike act.

Travelling at his own expense, Mr. Harper reached London on July 4, 1915, came straight to West Bromwich, and started on munition work on the Monday morning. He has been at it ever since, except for short intervals when he poisoned his hand.

"I can't rest when I know my country needs shells," is the veteran's explanation of his long journey and his persistence in continuing at hard manual work at his age. Every morning Mr. Harper rises at 4.30, and retires to rest at 8.15. He is a testy, good-tempered, and his attributes his good health to his abstemious habits and a continuous walking exercise.

"I have been a big walker in my time," he said. His longest walk was from Cheltenham to West Bromwich, 56 miles, in a day and a night. He has walked to London and back several times, and when in business thoughts nothing of taking an afternoon's stroll to Clent Hills and back, a distance of 13 miles each way. His longest walk was 185 miles in five days.

When the war is over he looks forward to a visit to Canada, where a son-in-law has made his home.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINALOFFICIAL PRICES
BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b.	\$640
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	\$320
North China	110
U.S.	785
Yangtze	\$20,

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b.	\$131
H. K. Fires	\$300

SHIPPING.

Douglas	\$73
Steamboats	\$17,50
Indos (Del.)	\$95
Indos (Pre.)	111
Shells	107/6
Ferries	\$23

REFINERIES.

Sugars	\$82
Malabons	\$23

MINING.

Kailans	40/-
Langkais	14
Rauts	22.50
Tronohs	28/-
Urais	30/-
Oriental Cons.	28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves	\$85
Kowloon Docks	\$117/4
Shai Docks	72

LANDS, HOTELS
& BUILDINGS.

Centrals	\$89
H. K. Hotels	\$90
Land Invest.	\$88
H'phrys Est.	\$8
K'loon Lands	\$30
Shai Lands	74
West Points	\$88
Reclaimations	\$116

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	b. t. 160
Kung Viiks	b. t. 161
Shai Cottons	b. t. 114
Yangtzeopos	b. t. 5.75
Orionals	b. t. 40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	\$6
China Light & P. b.	\$10
Providents	\$74
Dairy Farms	\$21
Green Islands	\$7.25
H. K. Electrics	\$48
H. K. Ice Co.	\$149
Ropes	\$28
Steel Foundries	\$10
Trams, Low Level	\$6
Trams, Peak, old s.	\$61
Trams, Peak, new s.	cts. 90
Laundries	\$3
U. Waterboats	\$13
Watsons	\$6
Wm. Powells	\$6.00
Morning Posts	\$29

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking Business
Transacted.INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE.

行 程 金 銀 兑 汇 中 中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) France 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the
Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENSIN,
HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour
l'Avancement du Developpement du Com-
merce et de l'Industrie en FranceIn LONDON: London County & West-
minster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUET DE JOURNE, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2332
5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

6.30 A.M.	12.45 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
6.45 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.00 A.M.	1.15 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.15 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.30 A.M.	1.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.45 A.M.	1.55 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.60 A.M.	2.10 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.75 A.M.	2.25 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.90 A.M.	2.40 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.05 A.M.	2.55 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.20 A.M.	3.10 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.35 A.M.	3.25 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.50 A.M.	3.40 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.55 A.M.	3.55 A.M.	15 MIN.
9.10 A.M.	4.10 A.M.	15 MIN.
9.25 A.M.	4.25 A.M.	15 MIN.
9.40 A.M.	4.40 A.M.	15 MIN.
9.55 A.M.	4.55 A.M.	15 MIN.
10.10 A.M.	5.10 A.M.	15 MIN.
10.25 A.M.	5.25 A.M.	15 MIN.
10.40 A.M.	5.40 A.M.	15 MIN.
10.55 A.M.	5.55 A.M.	15 MIN.
11.10 A.M.	6.10 A.M.	15 MIN.
11.25 A.M.	6.25 A.M.	15 MIN.
11.40 A.M.	6.40 A.M.	15 MIN.
11.55 A.M.	6.55 A.M.	15 MIN.
12.10 A.M.	7.10 A.M.	15 MIN.
12.25 A.M.	7.25 A.M.	15 MIN.
12.40 A.M.	7.40 A.M.	15 MIN.
12.55 A.M.	7.55 A.M.	15 MIN.
1.10 A.M.	8.10 A.M.	15 MIN.
1.25 A.M.	8.25 A.M.	15 MIN.
1.40 A.M.	8.40 A.M.	15 MIN.
1.55 A.M.	8.55 A.M.	15 MIN.
2.10 A.M.	9.10 A.M.	15 MIN.
2.25 A.M.	9.25 A.M.	15 MIN.
2.40 A.M.	9.40 A.M.	15 MIN.
2.55 A.M.	9.55 A.M.	15 MIN.
3.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.	

Golofina

The Smoke of Connoisseurs. Try Perfectos.

Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf. Try Bouquets.

"PERFECTO" Actual Size.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 16th October 1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at Stoessberg (5 Robinson Road)
Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:-

Silk tapestry covered Chesterfield couch and armchairs, tapestry and plush covered drawing room suites, teak hatstands, card table, bookcases, curio cabinet, flower stands, brass fenders, marble clock, engravings, fine Axminster pile carpets, rugs, white lace curtains, etc etc.

Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirrors, dinner waggons, ice chest, dinner and dessert services, silver vases, cups and table ornaments, electric table fans, cutlery, glass ware, etc etc.

Double brass and brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak single and double wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, Shanghai baths, patent porcelain basins, etc, etc.

Also
A few pieces of Canton blackwood comprising Curio cabinet, tables and jardinières.

And
1 Cottage piano by Collard and Collard.

1 Iron Safe by Phillips & Sons.
2 Sets golf clubs.

On view from Sunday the 14th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS'
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seats.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
MONDAY, the 15th October 1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 13 Austin Avenue,
Kowloon.

The Whole of the Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:-

Tapestry covered couch and easy chairs, Blackwood cabinet, table, music stand, flower stands and teapots, Brussels carpets, lace curtains and ornaments, teak overmantels.

Teak six-board, dinner wagon, dining table and chairs, dinner set, crockery and E. P. ware, etc, etc.

Teak double bedstead and cot, double wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak toilet tables and washstands, chest-of-drawers, geyser, etc.

Also
Pantry and Kitchen requisites on view from Sunday the 14th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer

NOTICE.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 30th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

NOTICES.

MESSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Member.
Ten years experience.
Formerly in a Sanatorium Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.

No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER



POST-OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Patawan, Chon Chon, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to areas in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yenanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yenan should be superceded with the word "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.
The public are informed that the unmanufactured articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.
The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) Statements as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIRS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Chung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Satinabok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sui Kung, Tung Chung and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Shantou and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 p.m. Registration 3 p.m. Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Taikoo.—Week days, 7.50 a.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Taikoo.—Week days, 7.50 a.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Tainan.—Week days, 7.45 a.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 7.50 a.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.50 a.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Hongkong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.
Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 11, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 31 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, a blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, & gloomy, & half lightning, & overcast, a passing shower, & squally, rain, a sun, thunder, visibility, w. dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On Day On Day
10 a.m. 4 p.m. 6 a.m. 6 p.m.
Barometer 29.83 29.90 29.56
Temperature 81 75 80
Humidity 41 79 59
Wind Direction E. N.E. E.
Force 1 1 3
Weather b b b
Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00
Highest and Mean Temperature on the 10th Oct.
H.K. Observatory, Oct. 11, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 8th Oct. to 14th Oct.

Day	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur.	10.10	1.10
Fri.	10.10	1.10
Sat.	10.10	1.10
Sun.	10.10	1.10
Mon.	10.10	1.10
Tue.	10.10	1.10
Wed.	10.10	1.10
Thur		